

compete in the Daytona 500 a total of eight times. In 1962, he moved to Hueytown, Alabama, and became a core member of the famous "Alabama Gang".

Red won a total of four NASCAR championships, winning the modified division championship in 1956 and proceeding to collect three consecutive championships in NASCAR's Late Model Sportsman division from 1969 to 1971, including the 1971 Permatex 300 at Daytona. He has won so many times on various tracks and across different divisions that the exact number of wins is unknown, but it is in excess of 750.

In addition to driving, Red served as crew chief for NASCAR Hall of Famer Davey Allison. Red is recognized as one of NASCAR's 50 greatest drivers. He is in the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame and the NASCAR Hall of Fame.

Red married his late wife, Joan, in 1950 and has three children: Bonnie, Cindy, and Mike.

Red's passion for racing and his determination to never retire, but to continue doing what he loves—even at the age of 90—is an inspiration to all of us.

#### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF BRANDON CASERTA

(Mrs. LESKO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Brandon Caserta from Peoria, Arizona.

Brandon was born on May 25, 1997, and everyone who knew him spoke of his kindness. Brandon grew up in a family dedicated to serving our Nation. He followed in the footsteps of his father, Patrick, a retired United States Navy Senior Chief, by enlisting in the Navy. Brandon dreamed of one day joining our Nation's elite in the United States Navy SEALs, and he eventually served as Petty Officer Third Class with the Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 28 in Norfolk, Virginia.

Sadly, on June 25, 2018, Brandon tragically took his own life. In memory of their son, Brandon's parents, Teri and Patrick, began advocating for change to help prevent suicides among Active-Duty military and veterans. Their dedication resulted in the inclusion of H.R. 3942, the Brandon Act, named after Brandon, in the fiscal year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act. This bill allows servicemembers to quickly seek lifesaving mental health care.

I am grateful for Teri and Patrick's dedication and their tireless effort to ensure that Brandon's legacy brings about meaningful change within our military.

#### RECOGNIZING THE SEVENTH GRADE CLASS AT GREEN ACRES MIDDLE SCHOOL

(Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Victor Stekoll's seventh grade class at the Green Acres School. In the class is my nephew Eric. Like Eric, his classmates work to earn respect, which is one of the most important characteristics and principles of the Green Acres School.

These students are challenged to live and learn with intellect and curiosity, determination, and joy because they want to make a positive impact on their school. These Green Acres students are off to a great start.

In fact, Mr. Stekoll's class is touring the Capitol today in order to learn more about our government and get an inside look at what it is like to be a Member of Congress.

I applaud these middle school students for showing interest in the important work of government. I expect, Mr. Speaker, that one day one of these students will be standing right here addressing the Chamber.

I say: Go Grizzlies.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF FORMER MEMBERS PROGRAM

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings during the former Members program be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the proceedings have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### EQUAL ACCESS TO GREEN CARDS FOR LEGAL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 2022

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1508, I call up (H.R. 3648) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1508, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-590, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3648

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Equal Access to Green cards for Legal Employment Act of 2022" or the "EAGLE Act of 2022".*

#### SEC. 2. NUMERICAL LIMITATION TO ANY SINGLE FOREIGN STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) PER COUNTRY LEVELS FOR FAMILY-SPONSORED IMMIGRANTS.—Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the total number of immigrant visas made available to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area under section 203(a) in any fiscal year may not exceed 15 percent (in the case of a single foreign state) or 2 percent (in the case of a dependent area) of the total number of such visas made available under such section in that fiscal year."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 202 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1152) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking "both subsections (a) and (b) of section 203" and inserting "section 203(a)"; and

(B) by striking paragraph (5); and

(2) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

"(e) SPECIAL RULES FOR COUNTRIES AT CEILING.—If the total number of immigrant visas made available under section 203(a) to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area will exceed the numerical limitation specified in subsection (a)(2) in any fiscal year, immigrant visas shall be allotted to such natives under section 203(a) (to the extent practicable and otherwise consistent with this section and section 203) in a manner so that, except as provided in subsection (a)(4), the proportion of the visas made available under each of paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 203(a) is equal to the ratio of the total visas made available under the respective paragraph to the total visas made available under section 203(a)."

(c) COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OFFSET.—Section 2 of the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992 (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "(as defined in subsection (e))";

(2) by striking subsection (d); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(d) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply beginning on the date that is the first day of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) TRANSITION RULES FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—Notwithstanding title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.), the following transition rules shall apply to employment-based immigrants, beginning on the date referred to in subsection (d):

(1) RESERVED VISAS FOR LOWER ADMISSION STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For the first nine fiscal years after the date referred to in subsection (d), immigrant visas under each of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) shall be reserved and allocated to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that is not one of the two foreign states or dependent areas with the highest demand for immigrant visas as follows:

(i) For the first fiscal year after such date, 30 percent of such visas.

(ii) For the second fiscal year after such date, 25 percent of such visas.

(iii) For the third fiscal year after such date, 20 percent of such visas.

(iv) For the fourth fiscal year after such date, 15 percent of such visas.

(v) For the fifth and sixth fiscal years after such date, 10 percent of such visas.

(vi) For the seventh, eighth, and ninth fiscal years after such date, 5 percent of such visas.

(B) ADDITIONAL RESERVED VISAS FOR NEW ARRIVALS.—For each of the first nine fiscal years after the date referred to in subsection (d), an additional 5.75 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of paragraphs (2)